

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00, if paid in advance.  
Or \$2.50, if not paid in the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks.  
For each column.

VOL. LVI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAY 19, 1856.

NO. 28.

## Choice Poetry.

### The Star that Gains the Evening Sky.

The star that gains the evening sky,  
And lights the wanderer's lonely path,  
The flower that droops its modest eye,  
And shrinks before the tempest's wrath—  
Through each in vain may seek to vie,  
With youth in Beauty's charms arrayed,  
The star shall tell, the flower may say,  
And like them beauty too will fade.

There is a star whose brighter ray  
Is shed athwart the human soul,  
To drive the clouds, the mist away,  
And guide the pilgrim to his goal.  
Believe me, star, whose gentle way  
Is marked by love and truth and good,  
Thy power the grave, the worm away,  
And leave the conquered conqueror dead.

There is a flower, whose rich perfume,  
By God to earth's mortals given,  
The winds shall carry round the globe,  
And each in turn shall breathe its life.  
Love is the flower, whose leaves when risen,  
More precious in their own life,  
Than all the stars that rise at even,  
To bring the light to the life.

## DREAMS.

Oh! there are dreams that softly haunt  
The mind in pillow sleep,  
That in waking hours o'er the busy brain,  
In loving fancies creep;  
They tell of hours that are past long since,  
Of joys that have been long forgot,  
And their radiant lightens the heart once more,  
As it did in the days that have been.

And these dreams, they bring to my eye again  
The friends that I loved long since,  
With their loving smiles and warm embrace,  
And their voices ring in my heart's ear.  
For though in life's path I meet with the gay  
The merry, the joyous and free,  
My heart still turns to its withering grief,  
My early home, to thee.

And it comes, the dream that will bring once more,  
The scenes of my childhood's life,  
In sunny hours in my father's land,  
The forest, the spot of earth;  
For round the hours were happy and gay  
As summer's sunny beams,  
But now all the joy my heart e'er knew,  
Is left in these dreamy dreams.

## Miscellaneous.

### She Never Leaves Him.

Look at the career of man as he passes  
through the world; of man, visited by mis-  
fortune! How often is he left by his fel-  
low men to sink under the weight of his  
afflictions, unheeded and alone! One friend  
of his own sex forgets him, another aban-  
dons him, a third perhaps betrays him;  
but woman, faithful woman, follows him in  
his affliction with unshaken affection; braves  
the changes of his feelings, of his temper  
embittered by the disappointments of the  
world, with the highest of all virtue; in re-  
served patience ministers to his wants; even  
when her own are hard and pressing; she  
weeps with him, tear for tear, in his distress,  
and is the first to catch and reflect a ray  
of joy, should but one light up his countenance  
in the midst of his sufferings; and she never  
leaves him in his misery while there remains  
one act of love, duty or compassion to be  
performed. And at last, when life and sor-  
row comes together, she follows him to the  
tomb, with the order of affection which death  
itself cannot destroy.

## The Bonnet.

An eminent English physician says:  
"I have to lament the great increase, a-  
mongst the female portion of my practice, of  
the tic douloureux in the forehead, loss of sight,  
and great suffering in the ear, caused, I  
firmly believe, from the present absurd fash-  
ion of dressing the neck instead of the head.  
During the past month I have been in at-  
tendance upon two lovely girls with the tic  
douloureux in the forehead, and several others  
with similar complaints. It is high time  
the frivolous bonnet of the present day  
should be done away with."

To depart in the minutest article from  
the nicety and strictness of punctilio is as  
dangerous to national honor as to female vir-  
tue. The woman who admits of one family  
injury, seldom knows where to stop, or what  
to refuse; and when the councils of a great  
country give way in a single instance—  
when they are once inclined to submission—  
every step accelerates the rapidity of the de-  
scend.

Habit in a child is at first like a spi-  
der's web—if neglected, it becomes a thread  
or twine; next a cord or rope; finally a ca-  
ble; and who can break it?

Advice, like snow, the softer it falls,  
the longer it dwells upon, and the deeper it  
sinks into the mind.

Remember that an impious or pro-  
fane thought, uttered by a parent's lips,  
may operate on the young heart like a care-  
less spray of water thrown upon polished  
steel, staining it with rust which no after  
scouring can efface.

If a man has a right to be proud of  
anything, 'tis a good action, done as it ought  
to be, without any cold suggestions of inter-  
est lurking at the bottom of it.

A clergyman was once asked whether  
the members of a church, of which he had  
the care, were united. He replied that they  
were perfectly united—"from together."

Old Times.—In Columbia, S. C., the old  
English customs have not died out. The  
Sheriff of the Court still goes to the Judge's  
residence, attired in a cocked hat, and wear-  
ing a sword, to escort his Honor to the  
Court room; and the Judge goes covered  
with a long silk robe, in which he takes his  
seat on the bench.

## THE MODEL BLOOMER; OR, HILZ'S ACCOUNT OF A COUNTRY PICNIC.

By TOM THOMAS.

To get away from hot weather, dust and  
other summer accompaniment, I took a run  
up into the country the other day—spent a  
week among the fresh clover fields, and  
five or six rosy, bouncing cousins, and al-  
together had an interesting time of it.

While there I picked up a story—a good  
one—just one of the kind for those who  
like fun—and I'm going to try and tell it.  
A rain storm had one day prevented us  
from indulging in our usual out-door amuse-  
ment, and we were all seated in the parlor,  
endeavoring to entertain one another as best  
we could. The party present was composed  
of half a dozen plump, rosy-cheeked girls—  
just such ones as they raise in the country  
for life-comforters to young farmers—my-  
self, and a down east cousin named Hez-  
ekiah Green.

Cousin Hez, as the girls called him, was  
one of the best specimens of a Green Moun-  
tain Yankee that I ever looked at—he was  
a character—could tell a good story—was  
always ready to do so—and, as he told them  
in his peculiar dialect, they were always  
amusing.

The girls were all exulted talking  
about this thing and that. They wanted  
something to dispel the gloominess of the  
day, and so Hez was asked for a story.

"Come, cousin Hez, give us a funny story,  
now—something to make us laugh," said  
little Fanny, a rural beauty of "sweet  
sixteen."

"Yes, yes, Hez, do tell us a story,"  
chimed the rest of the girls.

"Well, I declare to gracious, gals, I've  
told so many stories lately, that I'm almost  
given out—you wait let me off."

"Oh, no you don't," said Fanny, inter-  
rupting Hez.

"Well, now, Fanny, I sware, I don't know  
but one more story, and that I don't really  
think the gals would like to hear. Particu-  
larly you, Fanny," good naturedly replied  
Hez.

"Oh, never you fear of offending the  
girls, and you know, Hez, I wouldn't get  
angry at anything you said," replied teasing  
Fanny.

"Well, now, Fan, if you want get buffy,  
and the rest of the gals will pay 'tention.  
I'll tell the only story I know. It's a real  
genuine one, however—it actually hap-  
pened."

"We all promise, and what's more, you  
tell a good story, and I'll reward you with  
a kiss," said Fanny, by way of an induc-  
ement.

"Will you, tho', Fan? Well, by golly,  
I'll do it—I will."

"You must know, gals," began Hez,  
"about the time that our distinguished fel-  
low, Missus Bloomer, made up her mind  
that petticoats, corsets, frocks, and them  
ere fixins, was hurtful to the female con-  
stitution, the gals to him—the piece where I  
was raised—concluded that they were true,  
and such a ternal excitement as we kicked  
up among the petticoats was a cushion to  
timidity of all qualities. Lots of 'em rig-  
ged 'emselves out in Bloomer custom—as  
they called it—all complete—pantaloon an'  
all—and such another sight you never did  
see, when they paraded the streets. There  
was little fatty Brown, a right good little  
body, she got the Bloomer maner, too, and  
such a sight as she was! Golly! a hog-  
head cut in two and dressed up in petticoats,  
could hold no comparison to her. And  
then there was Peggy Brooks, the shoean-  
ner's wife—she has twins every year—she  
had the maner too, long with the rest, and  
gracious sakes! she looked even worse than  
fatty Brown. But Peggy was a sensible  
woman though, and finally concluded that  
the Bloomer wasn't becoming to a female as  
was doing such an extensive family busi-  
ness as she was. There was a good many  
gals, though, as hadn't cheek enough to  
come out in the street with pantaloon on,  
and these gals used to get together, and  
dress themselves up in the petticoats, just  
to see how the thing would feel on a feller,  
as some of 'em used to say. Fan here—"

"Hush, Hez," interrupted Fanny, blush-  
ing a little and seeming angry. But Hez  
appealed to the company and was allowed  
to proceed.

"Well, now, I shant say anything 'bout  
Fanny at present, but I'll try to finish the  
story as soon as I can."

"The gals and fellers were gettin' up a  
grandfire-up—a wicker-picker, pick-nicker,  
or—"

"Picnic," suggested one of the girls.

"Wall, picnic. They was a gettin'  
up one of these arrangements, and a great  
time was expected. One of the gals that  
was going, had one of these Bloomer  
dresses—a real nice one—but she never  
went in the street—too modest for that.  
Wall, she was going to surprise the party  
—take her dress with her, steal off among  
the bushes, put it on, and then come back  
and exhibit herself. This was the maner  
meant to surprise 'em—and wait, time by,  
and you'll see if she didn't do it ladsomely,  
an'."

"The great day arrived. The gals looked  
as smilin' as infants, and as sweet as straw-  
berries, and the fellers all looked 'ceedingly  
scrumpshus. The gal was intended to sur-  
prise the party, made a nice little bundle of  
her Bloomer and stowed it away in her bag.  
Bimeby the party made a start for the  
place where the eatin' part of the arrange-  
ment was to take place, which was a quiet  
little spot in the woods, where nobody could  
see their carriages on. Wall, they got  
there at last, and the gals commenced to  
spread the dishes on the grass, and the fel-  
lers commenced to kiss the gals; then the  
gals went to shavin' up the hair and bread,  
and the fellers went to laggin' the gals—

and the whole scene presented an animated  
picture, as the Bible says. Wall, while all  
these things were going on, the gal with  
the Bloomer dress slips off among some  
trees and commences fixing herself up—  
She darsent be gone long for fear they will  
suspect something. So she went to work  
in earnest, and in a few minutes she came  
bounding among the party just like a young  
deer with dogs after it.

"You see she done all this to surprise the  
party, and if you'd a seen the caperings of  
the gals and fellers, you'd believe she suc-  
ceeded most beautifully."

"As soon as she made her appearance  
among the party, the gals screamed like  
owls, and hid their faces with their aprons.  
The fellers, they hollered like all-fired—  
and some rolled on the ground, among the dishes  
and fixins, just as if they had been eatin'  
green apples, and they didn't set well on  
their stomachs—and such a lively time as  
there was generally can't be imagined."

And all this time, there stood the Bloomer  
gal, laffin just as if she would collapse—  
Bimeby one of the gals got up, and put for  
the bush—then another did the same—and  
pretty soon the whole went just like a flock  
of sheep. This kinder took the gal by sur-  
prise herself—she didn't reckon on so much  
as this. She looked around and seeing no-  
body but the fellers, and they all hollerin',  
and caperin' like mad—and then she kinder  
sorter cast her eyes down to the ground,  
and as she did this, such another scream as  
she left off, you wouldn't think a little body  
like her's was capable of containing—then  
she started off too, after the rest of the gals  
—and the way she did go! Jerusalem!

Telegraphs was nowhere."

"But, cousin Hez, what made her run  
so?" asked one of the girls.

"Wall, now, gals, jest hold yourselves a  
minit, till I get to that part of the story—  
You see the gal was in such a dired hurry  
to get on her rig that she forgot her pants!

Fact—true as Gospel. And such another  
sight as she was—Christopher! There  
she was, with nothing on but a little short  
frack like, just big enough for a good sized  
baby—her legs naked—presenting a pic-  
ture worth looking at by any individual."

And all I've got to say, is if half the girls  
can show as pretty and plump a pair of legs  
as Fan—"

Here Hez was cut off suddenly by a loud  
laugh from the whole party, and a good  
slap alongside of the ears, administered by  
Fanny's soft little plump hand, and the party  
separated, Fanny refusing to give Hez  
the kiss promised, and Hez declaring that  
he'd never tell her another story.

## Punctuation.

A country schoolmaster, who found it  
rather difficult to make his pupils observe  
the difference in reading between a comma  
and a full point, adopted a plan of his own,  
which he flattered himself, would make  
them proficient in the art of punctuation;  
thus, in reading, when they came to a com-  
ma, they were to say tick, and read on to a  
colon or semicolon, tick, tick, and when a  
full point, tick, tick, tick. Now, it so hap-  
pened that the worthy Dominie received no-  
tice that the parish minister was to pay a  
visit of examination to his school, and as he  
was desirous that his pupils should show  
to the best advantage, he gave them an ex-  
tra drill the day before the examination.

Now, said he, addressing his pupils, "when  
you read before the minister to-morrow you  
leave out the ticks, though you must think  
them as you go along, for the sake of elocu-  
tion." So far so good. Next day came and  
with it the minister, ushered into the school  
room by the Dominie, who with smiles and  
bows, hoped that the training of the school-  
ars would meet his approval. Now it so  
happened that the first boy called up by the  
minister had been absent the preceding day,  
and in the hurry, the master had forgotten  
to give him instructions how to act. The  
minister asked the boy to read a chapter in  
the Old Testament, which he pointed out.

The boy complied, and in his best accent  
began to read—"And the Lord spake unto  
Moses, saying tick, speak unto the children  
of Israel, saying tick, tick, and thus shalt  
thou say unto them tick, tick, tick."

This unfortunate sally, in his own style, acted  
like a shower-bath on the poor Dominie,  
while the minister and his friend almost  
died of laughter.—Conn. School Journal.

## One or the Other.

A stout, bustling little woman came into  
the vestry of a church to see the clergyman,  
one morning, after the reading of the pray-  
ers. She held in her arms a starry spec-  
imen of manhood, in embryo, who was cry-  
ing lustily.

"Please, sir," said she with a courtesy,  
"will you be so kind as to tell me whether  
this child is a scraphim or cherubim?"

"Young woman," said the learned divine,  
"why do you jibe with the authorized pray-  
er of your church?"

"Please, sir, I ain't joking—only I want  
to know whether my son Agatias is a scra-  
phim or a cherubim."

"Neither, woman—neither. How can  
you ask?"

"Oh, I but I know he is one or the other,"  
said she, "because you said this morning  
the cherubim and scraphim continually do  
cry; and my son is always at it."

"Women are some on a pitched battle,"  
said Miss Butler, the other day, the former  
lady told the latter that she was a skeleton  
man-trail—a remark which the party ad-  
dressed interpreted by calling her antagon-  
ist a locomotive lying machine dressed in  
eaton bathing. This was a cincher, and  
concerned the verbal skirmish into a digital  
tussle which resulted in the loss of eight ar-  
tificial teeth and a sarrel wig.

## Did he not say Beans?

Two travelers put up for the night at a  
tavern. Early in the morning they absconded  
without reckoning with their host, also  
stealing from him a bag of beans. A few  
years after, they passed the road in compa-  
ny again. Again they asked for lodgings at  
the same inn. The identical landlord was  
at his post. In the evening the land-  
lord was in one corner of the bar-room, talk-  
ing in a suppressed voice to one of his neigh-  
bors about a swarm of bees. His two dis-  
honest guests were seated in another part  
of the room, and distinctly hearing the talk  
about bees, one said to the other:

"Did he not say beans?"

"I think he did," was the reply; and  
quickly they were missing.

This bean story is worth something.—  
When I hear a man scolding about the per-  
sonalities of editors, I cannot help think-  
ing about the beans.

When the church-going man complains  
that the minister means him, this anecdote  
about the beans will pop into my mind.

On ten thousand occasions I notice people  
whose consciences are not easy, saying to  
each other, by various modes of communi-  
cation: "Did he not say beans?" though  
perhaps the writer or speaker was no nearer  
to the subject on which their minds were  
excited, than the sound of the words "beans"  
resembled that of "beans."

## Generous.

A writer in the Burlington Sentinel says  
that in one of the back towns of a neigh-  
bor State, where it is the custom for the  
district school teacher to "board round,"

the following incident occurred, and is  
vouched for by high authority:

A year or two ago, an allotment being  
made in the usual manner for the benefit of  
the school-mistress, it happened that the  
proportion of one man was just two days  
and a half.

The teacher sat down to dinner on the  
third day and was beginning to eat, when  
the man of the house addressed her as fol-  
lows:

"Madam, I suppose your boarding time  
is out when you have eaten half a dinner,  
but as I don't want to be mean, you may  
eat, if you choose, about as much as usual."

## Scene in a Western Theatre.

Some time since Miss L.— was playing  
in the character of Mrs. Haller in the town  
of P.—, within the vast bosom of the Mis-  
sissippi somewhere. A very athletic lub-  
berman, as straight as one of the pines on  
his own hills, sat close by the orchestra.

The play had progressed to the closing scene,  
and so intense was the interest this son of  
nature had felt, that he rose involuntarily  
from his seat and leaped, with breathless  
interest, over the bass viol, with his face  
peering in between the foot-lights. The  
tears were streaming in torrents down over  
his rough, strong, weather-beaten but man-  
ly countenance. The dialogue had reached  
the point where the long-deserted wife so  
pathetically asks to be restored to the heart  
of her husband, and he sternly refuses.

The refusal was too much for the highly ex-  
cited sympathies of our Allegheny River  
fellow. Rolling his huge, doubled-up fists  
over his eyes, the hard, horny knuckles wet  
with blistering tears, he blubbered out, "I  
say, shes, don't have any thing more to do  
with that hard-hearted brute. Come and  
go—go—go with me—up the Allegheny,  
and I'll keep you with Mar for the bal-  
ance of your life. Curse me if I don't."

It is useless to say that the house came  
down more effectively than ever. The skill  
of the great actress had brought it. She  
had her own gravity completely overthrown;  
pit, boxes, gallery and stage alike roared  
with mirth; the curtain fell, and the play  
progressed no further that night.—Phil.  
Daily Times.

Curious combinations are oftentimes  
found in the advertising columns of our  
newspapers. The following, which we may,  
under the circumstances, venture to style  
the *utile cum dulce*, is the announcement  
made by a lately bereaved wife:

"Did on the 11th instant, at his shop,  
No. 20—street, Mr. Edward Jones, much  
respected by all who knew and dealt with  
him. As a man, he was amiable; as a bar-  
ter, upright and moderate. His virtues  
were beyond all price, and his behavior in  
life was only three dollars each. He has left  
a widow to deplore his loss, and a large  
stock in the old company, for the benefit of  
his family. He was snatched to the other  
world in the prime of life, just as he had  
concluded an extensive purchase of foli-  
which he had not so cheap that his widow  
can supply him at a more reasonable rate  
than any home in the city. His discen-  
dant family will carry on business with pun-  
ctuality."

Church Property in Mexico.—According  
to recent advices from Mexico the President  
steadily adheres to his determination to se-  
quester the property of the church of Pa-  
cifica to pay the expenses of the insurrection  
which, it is said, the church instigated.

The Bishop resists and threatens excom-  
munication, but it has no effect on Comonfort.  
Nothing but the money will suffice. Un-  
derstanding that there was to be preaching  
in all the churches against the government  
desire, the governor of Pacifica ordered out  
the troops and placed ordinance (some 12-  
year-olds) in front of the doors, with an in-  
timation that they would be used if required.

The Archbishop of Mexico had a long con-  
ference with the President on this delicate  
subject, but without any compromise on  
either side.

The smallest bank in the United  
States is the Bank of Cayuga Lake, at Pain-  
ed Post, N. Y., with \$10,000 capital.

## "Brother Jonathan."

The origin of this term, as applied to the  
United States, is as follows:—When Gen.  
Washington, after being commander of the  
army of the Revolutionary War, went to  
Massachusetts to organize it, he found a  
great want of ammunition and other means  
for its defence; and on one occasion it  
seemed that no means could be devised for  
the necessary safety. Jonathan Trumbull,  
the elder, was then Governor of the State of  
Connecticut, and the General, placing the  
greatest reliance on his Excellency's judg-  
ment, remarked, "We must consult brother  
Jonathan on the subject." The General  
did so; and the Governor was successful in  
supplying many of the wants of the army;  
and thenceforth, when difficulties arose, and  
the army was spread over the country, it  
became a by-phrase, "We must consult  
brother Jonathan;" and the name has now  
become a designation for the whole country,  
as John Bull has for England.

## A Model Tavern.

A gentleman who has just returned from  
Arkansas informs us that he heard the fol-  
lowing conversation at a tavern:

"Hello, boy!"

"Hello, yourself!"

"Can I get breakfast here?"

"I reckon you can't."

"Why not?"

"Jass's away, Missus is drunk, the bar-  
b's got the colic, and I don't care a darn for  
nobody!"

Hannibal's Treatise on the Roosters.

De rooster am de hen; and also he lay  
no eggs nor hatchen no chickens, enny body  
would tink, by sein him strunt round de  
yard dat he laid all de eggs and brought up  
all de chickens. He does de best to make  
you tink he does it all, f'r no sooner does a hen  
drop an egg dan he sets up as loud a cacklin  
as de hen herself, in order to pull de wool  
over de eyes ob us silly fellers, and make us  
believe he done it, when he am no more ca-  
pable ob doin' de same dan I am. How  
much like some lazy husbands in dis con-  
gregation I could menshun, who let der  
wives do all de work and take car' ob de  
family, while dey do all de cacklin'.

The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter  
tells us, that a bird about the size of a  
large turkey, and the color of a guinea fowl,  
was lately killed in that neighborhood, by  
Mr. Francis Gazel, who extracted from its  
cizzard and claws nine hundred diamonds.

He has sold twenty seven of the smallest in  
New Orleans for \$300. The value of the  
remainder is estimated at \$1500. The bird  
was evidently of "foreign extraction."

An Australian Legislator.—Mr. Daniel  
Cameron, who was elected representative for  
the digging district of Woolsheaf, Aus-  
tralia, had the compliment paid to him by  
his supporters of having the horse he rode  
on at the time of the contest shod with  
shoes of solid gold. He was also presented  
with a sum of £1,500.

The French Emperor has conceived the  
magnificent project of cutting a ship canal  
from Havre to Paris, which will be  
navigable by vessels of a large size. This  
would give to the latter city an important  
commercial character.

Destruction of Fruit Trees around Pro-  
vident.—We regret to state that, at the lowest  
calculation, one-third and many think one-  
half of the fruit trees in this section of the  
country, have been killed by the severe  
cold of the past winter. Many of the most  
valuable varieties of the apple tree have  
been ruined, including some that were pre-  
viously supposed to be particularly hardy.

Peach trees, we believe, are very generally  
killed, and other fruit trees suffer immen-  
sely. This state of things will render fruit  
unusually dear the ensuing season.—Mas-  
sachusetts Republican.

Church Going.—In London, out of a  
population of two and a half millions, only  
five hundred thousand attend church. In  
Liverpool the proportion is about one-third  
of the population. The cause seems to be  
pretty much the same in all great cities.

During this year, up to the 7th inst.,  
21,939 emigrants have landed at New York,  
against 28,629 up to a corresponding period  
last year. These emigrants have brought  
\$282,255 27 in money, averaging \$35 61  
per head.

A Curious Reason for Committing Su-  
icide.—Mr. Elias Workman, living in  
Holmes county, Ohio, committed suicide on  
Sunday morning last by hanging himself  
with a bundle. It is said he had lately been  
elected assessor of the township, and had  
given a heavy bond. Fearing he was not  
fit for the office, and to avoid the mortifica-  
tion of being laughed at, he rose in the  
morning at 4 o'clock and went to the barn  
and hanged himself.

Illinois Farms.—Ex-Mayor Curtis, of  
Chicago, it is stated, has retired on a farm  
of 3,000 acres, which cost him, about three  
years ago, \$23,000. This farm is now  
worth \$90,000, and rising in value. These  
are the farms of the great West, namely  
two and a half miles square, and with fields  
that yield 90,000 bushels of wheat and 80,  
000 bushels of corn; and orchards of 3,000  
peach trees, 1,200 apple.

Dr. Orville Dewey has donated the  
earnings of his last winter's lectures to his  
native village, to be expended in planting  
shade trees along its streets.

There is no better looking glass than  
an old friend.

## Sandy Wright and the Poor Orphan.

A SCOTCH STORY.

It was a stormy evening, and in one of  
the wild, desolate valleys of the Highlands  
three men were walking quickly, that  
they might reach a shelter before the  
storm burst upon them in all its fury.

They had travelled thirty miles that day;  
and the house at which they passed the  
night was still ten miles distant. The winds  
howled along the cliffs of the valley, and  
the flakes of snow began to beat in their  
faces.

"It will be a terrible night, lads, in the  
Murray Firth," said the foremost traveller,  
a strong-shouldered, broad-chested man;  
"but what is that?" said he, pointing to a  
little figure by the side of the road.

The figure arose, and came to meet  
them. Slow and feeble were the steps,  
and as he approached, they saw that it  
was a boy of about ten years of age.

"O, my poor boy!" said Sandy Wright,  
"what can have taken you here in a night  
like this?"

The boy told him that his mother had  
died and left him alone, and that he was  
going to Edinburgh to seek his friends.

"But," added he, sorrowfully, "I am tired  
and canna walk further, and I'll be lost,  
I'm feared, in the snow drift."

"That you wina, my poor bairn, if I  
can help it," said the good boatman; and  
taking the boy's hand, he told him to lean  
upon him. But the boy was too much ex-  
hausted to walk, though aided by the  
strong arm of his new friend, who, find-  
ing his efforts vain, carried him on his  
back.

The storm burst upon them in all its  
fury; and, half blinded by the thick snow,  
the travellers had to grope along the road  
and through the snow drifts, which were  
blown by the fierce winds across their  
path. Still the brave boatman



**Who Wants to be Married ?**  
*THE ART OF LOVE-MAKING.*  
 The most extraordinary book of the Nineteenth  
 Century.  
**The Bliss of Marriage.**

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*THE ART OF LOVE-MAKING.*  
 The most extraordinary book of the Nineteenth  
 Century.  
**The Bliss of Marriage.**

**THE WAY TO THE ALTAIR.**  
Matrimony made easy; or, how to win a Love  
*(One Vol., of 180 pages, 32 no. Price \$1.  
500,000 copies sold, widely issued.)* Thirteenth ed.  
New York, Printed on the finest paper, and illustrated  
by J. H. B. Smith, Esq., artist.

"Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,  
For Love is Heaven, and Heaven is love."  
The song the Druid; yet thousands pine  
For ever, till they find the way to him—  
Who, did they know some gentle charm,  
The hearts of those they love to warm.  
The night love, might die, in bliss supreme,  
But possessing all of life's joys to deem  
To fight to Widdow what you know? I  
Delay not, but to RINDOUT go.  
You thus, and from his gloomy wings  
A shadow fills on young  
Then seize the moments as they pass,  
Ere hell the last sands through the glass;  
For the present is your own,  
While all the future is unknown.  
A happy marriage man or maid  
Can now secure by RINDOUT'S aid.  
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It teaches how to make good use of sentences

the devoted affections of as many of the opposi-  
sex as their hearts may desire. And the plan  
is so arranged that all may be formed into  
and irrespective of age, appearance, or position,  
may be arranged with such ease and delicacy,  
the devotion is impossible.

It teaches us how to make love.

It teaches every eye to find a beauty of its own.

It teaches how to act when fascinated by a lady.

It teaches us how to make the wrinkled lady  
smile.

It teaches you the kind wife to select to render  
home happy.

It gives advice to the lover who has been un-  
requited, and is rejected after having made  
the interference of friends.

It gives a remedy for unrequited love.

It gives you instructions for becoming the per-  
son.

How to have a handsome face and hands.

How to remove tan and freckles.

A Lecture on Love, or a private Advice to Mar-  
ried Couples.

This is decidedly the most fascinating, interest-  
ing and really useful practical work on Courtship  
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riage.

The artificial social system which in many instances prevents a union of hearts, and subjects to conventionalism the happiness and even the lives of thousands of the young and hopeful men and women of the world, is exposed in the most severe, thoroughly logical and correct manner. Every one who contemplates marriage, and wishes for an infallible guide in the selection of a partner for life, should purchase this greatest book of domestic philosophy.

No one will ever regret the price paid for such an invaluable so set.

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*The North British Review* (Free Church).  
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*The Westminster Review* (Liberal).  
5.  
*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* (Tory).

The great and important events—Religious, Political, and Military—now agitating the nations of the Old World, give to these Publications an interest and value that never before possessed. They occupy a noble ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the new

paper, and the ponderous *Tome* of the history written long after the living interest in the facts he records shall have passed away. The progress of the war in the East exemplifies the progress of the war in the West. The movement is closely criticised, whether it be of foot, & all short-comings fearfully pointed out. The letters from the CRIMEA and from the BALTIC in Blackwood's Magazine, few of its most popular contributors, give more intelligible and reliable account of the movements of the great belligerents than could be obtained from any other source.

These Periodicals all represent the great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics form not one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand as a counterpoise, unrivalled in the world of letters, to the organs of the material and the sensual, and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a new

correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world that can be possibly obtained from any other source.

**EARLY COPIES.**

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TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE  
By Henry Stephens, F. R. S. and F. R. S. Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Science in the University of Glasgow, New Edition, 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

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**DRESS TRIMMINGS** of all kinds can be had at SCHICK'S, as cheap as the cheapest, if not a little cheaper.







## Political Movements.

In addition to the National American Convention, which placed in nomination Fillmore and Donelson, as candidates for President and Vice President, the following impending National party Conventions occur:—

1. Abolition (ultra) National Convention, Syracuse, May 28.
2. Democratic National Convention, Cincinnati, June 2.
3. American Party (anti-Fillmore) Convention, New York, June 12.
4. Republican Anti-Slavery Coalition Convention, Philadelphia, June 17.
5. National Straight Wing Convention, Louisville, July 4.

The Abolitionists proper, it will be perceived, head the list in point of time.

## Office Seeking.

With every change in the administration of affairs, municipal or national, comes a rush for office. Hundreds of men, in a country where a decent living is always to be had by honest labor, prefer the uncertainty of public place to comparative independence in a business of their own. An appointment to a public post is often the worst evil which can befall a man. Very few public offices conferred by appointment pay more than a moderate compensation. Rarely is the recipient able to hold it more than a year or two, just long enough to unfit him for all other kinds of business, and not sufficiently long to enable him to save anything for his family. If there are any defects of character which lead an individual to depend upon the public for support, if the applicant is either too lazy to follow his proper calling, too proud for honest labor, or too thrifless to maintain himself and family by his own exertions, an appointment to public office will be sure to exaggerate these defects, and render him more helpless than ever when he loses his place in the continual changes to which political parties are so liable.—*Ledger.*

## Presidential Prospects.

A Washington correspondent says: Here we are but three weeks off from the Cincinnati Convention, and there is no development yet as to a candidate, sufficiently significant to authorize a decided opinion. But as the day draws near, new combinations are formed, new schemes hatched, and new programmes arranged. It is a great mistake to suppose that either Gen. Cass or his friends consider him out of the ring. They are not only watching the chances for a decided demonstration, but they are planning with reference to contingencies in which he may be presented as a compromise candidate. A part of the expectation of success is predicated upon a revolutionary interest in Mr. Buchanan's strength, after he has been disposed of. The home organ of Gen. Cass says he will not and should not be abandoned, and it is not uncharitable to suppose, there is at least one distinguished person who is of the same way of thinking.

One of the last suggestions in the Presidential line is Mr. Bright, of Indiana, who now presides over the Senate, and has been adroit enough to keep out of the entanglements which have complicated other ambitious patriots. After the first struggle in the Convention is over, and the fast horses have been ruled off the track, there will be a handicap race, free to all ages and sizes, and to every description of animal.

## A Sheriff in Jail.

The Lancaster Examiner of Wednesday 1st, says: "On Monday, JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff of Huntingdon Co., was brought into court on an attachment for contempt in not executing a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* issued by the court in the suit of *Frazer vs. M. Murtrie*, and was fined \$25 and costs." He was taken to Lancaster on the Saturday previous, and lodged in the toms until Monday, when Judge Long disposed of the case. This is the second sheriff of Huntingdon county that has been in prison while in office.

**Inundation in Mississippi.**—Accounts from the interior of the State of Mississippi inform us that the water courses are all swollen to an unprecedented height, flooding the lowlands, sweeping away fences, bridges, &c., in their progress, and submerging the young crops of cotton and corn.

**The Pennsylvania Railroad.**—The latest receipts of this Road during the first four months of the present year, amount to a million and three-quarters of dollars; and this is an excess of a half a million of dollars over the income for the same period in 1855.

In a recent message to Congress the President says:—

The total number of land warrants issued under the law of March, 1855, is nearly 127,000, requiring upwards of fifteen million of acres. The number of claims received is 245,700. Upwards of 1,600,000 warrants, for 1,700,000 acres, were issued during the month of April.

The Dayton (O.) Gazette, in a recent number, told an affecting story of a farmer who while sowing a load of wheat at a dollar a bushel in that city, burst into tears. The owner of the mill was touched, and kindly inquired the cause of his grief. "Sympathy" was too much for him, and bursting into a tremendous "howl" he replied: "My son John could have got a dollar and seventy-five cents a bushel for this very wheat two months ago."

**One of the Mothers of '76.**—Sarah Philbrook, of Hardwick, Vt., a widow of a Revolutionary soldier, and whose age is ninety-four years, made and sold last season, from two cows, six hundred pounds of butter, besides milk and butter for family use. Mrs. Philbrook has no assistance except what is rendered by her boy, who is not quite seventy years old, and who does not intend to marry while his mother is able to do her work.

## Extraordinary Release.

The Zanesville (Ohio) Courier gives an account of the release of four men from a coal bank near that place, who had been buried beneath the earth by the bank caving in for 14 days and 14 hours. They were all able to walk, and, with one exception, appeared still to have considerable strength. The Courier says:—

It appears that they did not suffer much from hunger. The first day after the catastrophe they made a bed of soft earth and slept together. During their sleep, the lamps went out, and were not again lighted. There was only a dinner for one man in the mines, and this was soon exhausted. They then used fresh water, three jugs of which were with them, and after exhausting this, they drank sulphur water. One of the men got a sore throat from the use of this, and took a swallow of oil for relief. This was all of the latter article used by them.

## Startling Mesmeric Effects.

The Johnson (Mich.) Citizen, of last week, says: Dr. Samuel P. Hart, was tried in the Circuit Court, Judge Johnson, for committing a rape on the person of Miss Caroline Church. He was convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in State Prison. It appears from the evidence that Miss Church was being magnetized by the defendant, for a paralysis of one limb and an arm. Some nine months subsequent she was delivered of a child. She swore that she did not know her situation until confined. The parents of the girl swore that young men did not visit her, and that the defendant had ample opportunity to commit the offence. The people also introduced two gentlemen who have been in the habit of magnetizing so as to be unconscious. The trial lasted two days. A. Blair appeared for the people, and J. C. Wood for the defence.

## Killed by a Hog.

An accident occurred in West Bradford township, Chester county, on Tuesday the 6th inst., which resulted in the death of Daniel Davis, a colored man in the employ of Mr. Job Keech. On the day in question, Mr. Keech said to his hands at dinner, that they would put pigs in the poses of the hogs that afternoon, and gave directions that they should all be driven into pens, that they might be more easily caught; all were driven into the pen, except one, which was very stubborn. The men surrounded this one and endeavored to catch it; as it passed, Davis seized it and held it, until it was killed by the others. During the struggle Davis was struck by the nose of the hog in the bowels, causing a rupture. He suffered great pain, and lingered until about 11 o'clock next day, when he died. Davis had been in the employ of Mr. Keech about a year, & had always been a worthy and faithful man. He leaves a wife and two children, five of them quite small, who were all dependent on his labor for their support.

A singular case of jockeying occurred the other day in Cincinnati. A gentleman who was moving through the city, was accosted by two men and offered \$50 for a horse belonging to him, which he agreed to take. After a short time he was offered \$65 by another person, and he went to the first-named purchasers and told them that he had changed his mind. They agreed to give up their claim for a consideration of \$10, which he gave them, counting on making \$5 by the operation. When he went to the second purchaser he said he would not have the horse at any price. The man found that he had been sold, for the other men had disappeared. The case is undergoing investigation.

Nine years ago a man died of dropsy, and was buried in Middlesex, Vt., and it being desirable to remove the corpse to Poughkeepsie, the body was disinterred, and found to have become perfect stone, as hard as marble, and not in the least altered from the appearance of the man at his death. The corpse weighed 550 pounds. What is more remarkable, the body of a girl buried by his side was wholly consumed, only a few of the principal bones remaining.

**Digging their own Graves.**—Shot into them.—Those men belonging to the command of Col. Schlessinger, who were taken by the Costa Ricans and executed by them, were made to perform an unwelcome service, just before their exit. Having been condemned to death, and their fate announced, the victims were compelled to dig their own graves, and when done, made to kneel upon the margin of the trench dug, when they were shot dead—falling readily into the pit their own hands had dug.

The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette says that while some workmen were engaged in excavating for the cellar of Gov. Grimes' new building, on the corner of Main and Valley streets, they came upon an arched vault, ten feet square, which, on being opened, was found to contain eight human skeletons of gigantic proportions. The walls of the vault were about fourteen inches thick, well laid up with cement or indurated mortar. The vault is about six feet deep from the base to the arch. The skeletons are in a good state of preservation, and are the largest human remains ever found, being a little over eight feet long.

**A Faithful Wife.**—A young man who was convicted of larceny at Newburyport last spring, upon serving out his term of punishment, was met at the railroad station by his first wife, who took him to a clothing store, gave him a new rig, then presented to him \$300 she had earned since he had deserted her, and then they departed together for their former home in New Hampshire.

The Victory of Egypt, having nothing better for its army to do, has, it is said, set them to mending the roads. He has already marked out several great public highways in various parts of his dominions, and put his soldiers at the work upon them. [What better could they do?]

**Railroad Accident and Loss of Life.**—PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—A private dispatch to the Bulletin reports a fearful railroad accident as having occurred on Wednesday evening on the Mississippi and New York Railroad, near Newburgh, Iowa. The express train from Iowa city ran off the track whilst going rapidly, and twelve persons were killed and many wounded. The engine, four passenger cars and one baggage car were demolished.

## A Gipsy Thief.—\$500 Reward.

A theft has been perpetrated in the county of Monroe, Pa. under circumstances of an extraordinary character. Mr. Henry Penner, a resident of Pottsville, was called upon a few weeks ago by a couple of gipsies, a man and woman, the latter of whom conveyed to him the wonderful information that an immense treasure had been buried somewhere on his farm by the Indians, and that if he would comply with the terms, she would, by a little enchantment, find out all about it, and put him in possession of it. He believed the story, and with the hope of finding the treasure promised compensation. She told him it was necessary to get together a large sum of current money, as near \$5000 as possible. Mr. Penner raised the sum of \$4500, chiefly in \$50 and \$100 bills on the Eastern Bank, which he tied up, along with some bread, in a white linen rag, and then gave it to him to put away. Every day he counted it in her presence, after which she would mutter prayers over it and go through divers incantations, with the design of breaking the spell under which the buried treasure lay. On the last day her utterances were deeper, and her bodily contortions more severe than usual, but she arose at length, and reported her task accomplished, strictly enjoining upon Mr. Penner not to open the bundle for a week, promising at the end of that period he would find among the notes a written description, informing him where to dig.—Excited by the prospect and with hopes raised high, he waited the required time, when, to his amazement, on opening the parcel he found the money gone, and a piece of brown paper left in its stead. Mr. Penner now offers a reward of \$500—\$200 for the apprehension of the man and woman, and \$300 for the recovery of the money.—It is thought that the thieves belong to a gang encamped during the week past in the neighborhood of Belvidere. The man and woman passed by the name of Jackson; the woman is small in size, with dark complexion, black hair, sharp features, fluent in speech, and follows fortune-telling. The man is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, well made, with dark complexion and sharp features. They had with them five boys and a girl, and traveled in a spruce truck wagon with axes and black cover, drawn by a bay horse, large and spare.

**Making Letter Envelopes.**—Tons of paper and barrels of waste are used up in New York city every month in the manufacture of an article so insignificant and unpretending as letter envelopes. Four firms are engaged in the business on a large scale, and several others in a small way. It is estimated that the number of envelopes made in that city every week is, at least, 4,000,000.

**The Methodist Conference.**—It is estimated that upwards of twelve hundred congregations are represented in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is now in session in Indianapolis, Ind., and the deliberations of which are expected to be so important to the interests of Methodism.

**Chicago Land Sales.**—Fifty lots in Chicago, which cost \$9,000 three years ago, sold last week for upwards of \$27,000; and the "Fair Ground" property, which was recently sold for \$4,000 per acre, was purchased eighty years ago for precisely one-fourth of that sum—\$100.

## The Markets.

BALTIMORE—Friday last.	
Flour,	\$5 94 to 6 00
Wheat,	1 38 to 1 70
Rye,	65 to 70
Corn,	43 to 53
Oats,	30 to 31
Cloverseed,	9 75 to 10 25
Timothyseed,	3 00 to 3 50
Beef Cattle,	8 00 to 10 50

  

YORK—Friday last.	
Flour, per bbl., from wagons,	5 50
Wheat, per bushel,	1 30 to 1 50
Rye,	62
Corn,	40
Oats,	30
Clover Seed,	5 50
Timothy Seed,	2 00
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 75

  

HANOVER—Thursday last.	
Flour, (from Wagons),	5 50
Wheat, per bushel,	1 25 to 1 40
Rye,	60
Corn,	40
Oats,	30
Rye Flour,	2 03
Backwheat,	40
Plaster,	37 1/2
Timothy Seed,	2 00
Clover,	6 00
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 00

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## Married.

On the 7th inst. JOSEPHINE VIRGINIA, daughter of Mr. Samuel S. Baker, of Baltimore, aged 14 months, was united in Holy Matrimony, to Mr. J. M. H. DAVENPORT, of New York, by Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.

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## WHIG COUNTY COMMITTEE.

WHERE will be a meeting of the Whig County Committee in the Borough of Gettysburg, on TUESDAY the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

## Committee of Consultation.

The Whigs of each Town-ship and Borough in the County, are earnestly requested to send one or more Whigs from each, to meet at the same time, at Mr. Donaghy's Hall, in the Borough of Gettysburg, for the purpose of a free and full consultation, with a view to their organization for the approaching campaign.

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, the contents of the Borough of Gettysburg.

## 10 Shares of Stock in the "BANK OF GETTYSBURG."

On which \$25 per share has been paid, the property of the Estate of JAMES G. REED, deceased.

## Varnish.

Persons wanting the best article of FURNITURE VARNISH, can be supplied by calling on

## Administratrix's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JACOB HEMLER, late of Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to persons indebted to the same, and those who have claims against the same, to present them to her, for payment, and to those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

## UNION COUNTY MEETING.

THE Citizens of the County of Adams, organized by the Union County Association, are invited to meet at the Court House in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 27th of May, inst., at 1 o'clock, to appoint County Officers, and to make arrangements for the nomination of a County Ticket, to be supported by all opposed to Nebraska-Locoism, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed proper to combine the entire Adams, Whig and Republican vote at the October Election.

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## DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, May 6, 1856.

THE Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent, on the capital stock for the last six months—payable on or after the 15th inst.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the Bank of JACOB'S GRAMMER, are hereby notified that said Bank have this day been assigned and transferred to the subscriber: that they have been placed in the hands of WILLIAM B. McCLELLAN for collection; and all those wishing to save costs will call and settle with W. B. McCLELLAN, before the first day of June next.

## NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Directors of the Poor, until Saturday the 31st inst., for building a HOSPITAL at the Almshouse. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling upon the Steward, between this and 31st inst., on which day the contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder.

## FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the 4th day of June next, that valuable

## TRACT OF LAND.

late the estate of JOHN COLLINS, deceased, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Fickes, John Sadler, son, Nicholas Wierman and others, containing 120 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, with a STONE DWELLING HOUSE, Log Barn, a small Shop, Carriage-house, Corn crib, &c., thereon. There are about 30 Acres of good Timber.

The undivided one-half of this property is sold by order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, as the estate of JOHN THOMAS CLARK, son and Trustee of JOHN THOMAS CLARK, and the residue by R. H. CLARKSON and Joseph P. CLARKSON, the other part owners.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

## TIMBER LOTS

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has still a few more choice LOTS for sale—which he will dispose of on liberal terms.

## FLOUR FOR SALE.

IF you want a good barrel of Flour, call at HOKES'S STORE, as he has made arrangements to have always the best, which he will sell at 25 cents advance.

## \$5,000 WARRANTS.

Persons having a right to call on, will receive the highest price in cash by calling on

## Doctor C. E. Goldsborough

HAVING, through the solicitations of his friends, relinquished the idea of leaving the State, and intending to locate permanently in HUNTERSTOWN, offers his professional services to the public. He can be found at his office at the house of Mrs. NEALE, at all times, when not professionally engaged.

## Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of JOHN EBERT, late of father township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to the same, and to those who have claims against the same, to present them to him, for payment, and to those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

## Call and see the new style of Black.

## FURNISHED PLAIN and BUFF MAR.

## LARGESORTMENT OF QUEENSWARE.

## CHINA, GLASS and STONE WARE.

## COBBAN &amp; PAXTON'S.

## WOOL &amp; COTTON CARPET.

## MILINERY GOODS.

## J. FAUNSTOCKS.

## J. FAUNSTOCKS.

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## J. FAUNSTOCKS.

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## SELLING OFF AT COST!

MRS. M. A. HORSER has taken the Dutch street, opposite Christ Church, and is selling off at cost. She asks the public to call and see the Goods, and get BARGAINS! There is every variety of articles, of the best quality.

## New Millinery.

MISS LOUISA KATE LITTLE wishes to inform the Ladies of Town and Country, that she is now prepared to execute MILLINERY in all its branches, in West Middle-street, a few doors below Mr. George Little's store. Work done cheaper than elsewhere in Town. Please call and see.

## NOW WE HAVE THEM!

JUST arrived from Baltimore and Philadelphia the best assortment of

## HATS, CAPS, BOOTS &amp; SHOES.

that has ever been offered in Adams County. All colors and kinds, (some entirely new.) Call and see them at the old stand, newly fixed up, in Chambersburg street, a few doors from the corner.

## REMOVAL &amp; NEW GOODS.

JACOB NORBECK RETURNS his thanks to his friends and neighbors for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business, and would inform them that he has removed to the room occupied for many years as a store by Thomas J. Coates, on the Hill, Baltimore street, and is just opening a very handsome assortment of

## CHOICE GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, all kinds of Tea, all kinds of Fruit, Fish, Pickles; also, several hundred bushels of Hog Feed, such as Wheat, Rye, Ship-stuff and Chopped Screenings; Powder and Shot, Curry-combs and Cards, Bed-covers, White-wash Brushes, Drying-brushes, Shoe brushes, Lanterns; also all kinds of Essences, Hair Oils, Castile and Rose Soap, and every variety of CANDY, of the best kind.

## The highest prices paid for BACON in

## Call and see his Goods.

## LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS.

COME this way if you want the worth of your money. I will sell you Goods that will do you good to wear them. Such as SPRING & SUMMER GOODS as cheap as the cheapest, if not a little cheaper. Just call and take a peep at them and judge for yourself at the Cheap Northwest Corner, where you will be accommodated with the greatest of pleasure.

## Ready-made Clothing,

and Clothing made to order—which I will sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

## Ready-made Clothing,

CLOTH, Cutting, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c.—the largest variety on hand and constantly making up. The best bargains in town at the Clothing Emporium at the sand stone front of

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of Adams county will make an ABATEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT, upon all State and County Taxes assessed for the year 1856, which shall be paid to Collectors on or before Saturday the 28th of June next, and Collectors are hereby required to make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having disposed of his Store, and intending to leave town to take the middle of May, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him to make payment at that time, as all accounts then unsettled will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

## NOTICE.

THE first and final account of ABRAHAM SPANGLER, Assignee of the Estate and effects of JACOB BEAMER and ANNA MARIA his Wife, of Cumberland township, Adams county, has been filed in the Common Pleas of said county, and will be confirmed on Tuesday the 27th day of May next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

## NOTICE.

THE first account of SAMUEL ALWINE, Comptroller of JAMES ALWINE, (Lunatic,) of Hamilton township, Adams county, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of said county, and will be confirmed on Tuesday the 27th of May next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY J. H. ADAMS  
MONDAY, MAY 19, 1856.

UNION STATE TICKET.

CASAL COMMISSIONER.  
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, (of York.)  
AUDITOR GENERAL.  
DARWIN PHELPS, (of Armstrong.)  
SHERIFF GENERAL.  
D. LAPOINTE, (of Bradford.)

#### The Whig Party.

In another part of our paper, to-day, will be seen a call of the Chairman of the Whig Committee for a meeting of that body on the 3d of June—together with a request that the Whigs of the Townships should send delegates to consult with them in regard to the present state of political affairs. There is a considerable portion of the old Whig party that has not joined the American movement, and there is no common point of union for them at present. This measure is, therefore, with a view to consult upon the most proper measures to preserve their identity, and prevent the abandonment of the long cherished principles of the old Whig party. We are desirous to express an earnest hope that the Whigs of the country will not fail to meet in council on the day designated.

#### Union County Convention.

The time of meeting of this Convention has been changed from the Evening of the 27th inst. to one o'clock in the afternoon. See call.

A correspondent makes the inquiry from us, why the usual mode of appointing Congressional and Senatorial Conferences, by regular Delegates from each Township, has been departed from on this occasion, and seems to think it not altogether proper. We are not able to give the reasons for the change, having no information on the subject from those who headed us the call.

#### Distressing Accident.

On the afternoon of Saturday the 19th inst., Mr. JACOB HENRIK, of Mount Pleasant township, was returning home from Hanover with a load of coal, and when near the Line-Kills, this side of Dellone's Mill, he was by some means thrown from the wagon on which he was seated, on his head and neck with such violence as to cause instant death. Before medical aid could be had he expired. He was about 50 years of age.

#### Burglary.

On the night of the 10th inst., between 11 and 12 o'clock, the house of Mr. S. P. JOHNSON, 3 miles east of Elmira, was entered by some daring thief or thieves. Mrs. JOHNSON, on hearing a noise at the drawers in her chamber, woke her husband, but the thief made his escape, leaving the doors all open and a small hickory staff behind. The house had been ransacked, but nothing valuable was missed.

#### Important from Kansas.

"Gov." Robinson Arrested on a Charge of Treason—An Armed Force Marching to Lawrence—Gov. Reeder in Trouble. ST. LOUIS, May 12.—The steamboat Star of the West arrived here to-day from Kansas, bringing dates to Saturday, 10th. Governor Robinson and family were among the passengers, but at Lexington he was waited on by a committee appointed by the citizens, and notified that they should detain him on the ground that he was fleeing from the territory to avoid an arrest on an indictment for treason, which had been found against him by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court. The Governor replied that he had been informed by one of the grand jury that an attempt had been made to find a bill, but it had failed.

This did not satisfy the committee, who insisted that Robinson should remain. Finally he consented to do so on the person of Mr. PARKMAN, the captain of the boat, and a Mr. BARNARD, of Baltimore. The committee then agreed to send a message to Kansas and ascertain if an indictment had been found, and if not, all the expenses of Robinson's detention were to be paid. The committee consisted of Gen. SHIELDS, Mr. SWAYNE, and a number of the most respectable citizens.

It is reported that a dispatch from Lawrence has been received stating that an armed body of men are en route for Lawrence for the purpose of destroying the evidence taken by the committee.

While Gov. Reeder was in attendance at the session of the committee of investigation at Leavenworth, on the evening of the 8th, the Deputy Marshal served on him a writ to appear before the Grand Jury at Leavenworth to answer the charge of contempt for having refused to comply with the summons from the Grand Jury previously served upon him. Gov. Reeder refused to obey the writ and appeared to the committee, but they decided that they had no power in the case.

Messrs. HAWARD and SHORMAN, however, expressed their opinion that Mr. Reeder was protected by privilege. Mr. OLIVER dissented, and said the committee could not stand between him and the marshal. Gov. Reeder said that although his life was in danger in Leavenworth, he would remain on his privilege, in attendance at the sitting of this committee, and warned them to touch him at their peril. The marshal left, but was expected to return on the 9th with U. S. dragoons.

The Judge at Leavenworth charged the grand jury on Monday the 5th inst., to indict all the State officers and members of the Legislature for high treason, but up to the 5th no one's indictment had been found so far as the proceedings had been made public.

place as soon as convenient. The time and manner of such examination shall be the subject of private arrangement between each of the Powers and Turkey.

XXXII.—Until new arrangements shall be made, trade shall go on as before the war.

XXXIII.—A Convention (the contents secret) concluded between France, England and Russia, respecting the Aland Isles, shall be appended to the treaty.

XXXIV.—The ratification shall be exchanged at Paris within four weeks.

#### Four Days Later from Europe.

The Collins mail steamer Atlantic has arrived at New York, bringing four days later European news. She left Liverpool on the 30th April.

The principal feature of the news is the publication of the official treaty of peace, together with three appended conventions; the first having reference to the peace of the Dardanelles, the second arranging the details of the naval force in the Black Sea, and the third declaring that the Aland Islands shall remain uninhabited. Also, an important declaration of maritime law, viz. the abolishing privateering—that a neutral flag is to protect the cargo, except when contraband, and neutral goods under an enemy's flag are to be exempt from capture.

The treaty is the same as received by the last steamer. The missing articles are to the following effect:

Art. 5 grants a full and entire amnesty to those of their subjects who may have been compromised by any participation whatever in the events of the war in favor of the enemy; and it is expressly understood that this amnesty shall extend to the subjects of such belligerent Power who may have continued during the war to be employed in the service of the other belligerents.

Art. 6 declares that the prisoners of war shall be immediately given up on either side.

Art. 7 declares that the Sublime Porte shall be admitted to participate in the advantages of the public law and system of Europe. Their Majesties engage each on his own part to respect the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and guarantee in common a strict observance of that engagement, and will in consequence consider any act tending to its violation as a question of general interest.

Art. 8 provides that if there should arise between the Sublime Porte and one or more of the other signifying Powers any misunderstanding which might endanger the maintenance of their relations, the Sublime Porte and each of such Powers, before having recourse to force, shall afford the other contracting parties an opportunity of preventing such extremity by means of their mediation.

Peace has been formally proclaimed, and the 4th of May was appointed as a day of thanksgiving for its restoration.

The debate upon the fall of Kars was commenced in Parliament on the 25th by Mr. WHITEHEAD, who introduced a motion of censure upon the Government. The Attorney General defended the Government. Lord John Manners supported the resolution; after which the debate was postponed until the next evening. It is said that the Opposition in Parliament intend to make this a test question against the present Ministry.

In reply to questions directly put to the Ministry in the British House of Commons, on the 25th ultimo, as to the number of troops to be sent to Canada, Lord PATERSON said that at most the number would not exceed four thousand; and in the report that it was the intention of the British Government to land a military force in Costa Rica, he assured the interrogator that there was no foundation at all for it.

XX.—The Convention of 13th of July, 1841, closing the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, is re-affirmed.

XXI.—The Black Sea is neutralized and forever forbidden to all ships of war of every power adjoining or distant, with the exceptions specified in articles 13th and 19th.

XXII.—Trade shall be free in the Black Sea waters and ports, subject only to police regulations, Russia and Turkey admitting consuls to all ports on its shores.

XXIII.—The Black Sea being neutralized, strongholds become useless; consequently, Turkey and Russia agree neither to construct nor preserve any military or maritime arsenals on the coast.

XXIV.—The Convention regulating the force of ships for coast service, is concluded individually between Turkey and Russia, but is appended to this treaty, and cannot be altered without general assent.

XXV.—The act of the Congress of Vienna, relative to river navigation, is applied to the Danube and its mouths, and its freedom becomes a part of the law of the Empire.

XXVI.—To carry article Fifteen into effect, France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia and Turkey appoint each a delegate to put the river in a navigable state from Isatcha to Taz.

XXVII.—Austria, Bavaria, Turkey and Wurtemberg, add each a delegate to the Principalities Commission, to form a permanent Commission to keep the river navigable and superintend its police.

XXVIII.—The named general commission will be dissolved in two years, and the permanent commission take its place.

XXIX.—Each of the contracting powers may station two small ships at the mouth of the Danube.

XXX.—Russia assents to the rectification of the Bessarabian frontier. The new frontier starts from the Black Sea, one mile east of Lake Donoua Sola to the Akerman Road, along which extends the valley of Tragan, passing south of Belgrade, and reasscends the river Yulpaek to Sivasli, and terminates at Kaurari, on the river Pruth. Elsewhere it is unchanged.

XXI.—This ceded territory is annexed to Moldavia.

XXII.—Moldavia and Wallachia continue under the sovereignty of Turkey, with the guarantee of all the contracting Powers that no Power shall claim the individual right of interference.

XXIII.—The Porte guarantees to the said Principalities the continuance of freedom of religion and commerce. The contracting Powers appoint a Commission to meet immediately at Bucharest, to report on the present condition and wants of the Principalities.

XXIV.—The Porte will immediately convocate a Divan in each Principality, to learn the wishes of the people as to their definite organization.

XXV.—Minutes thereof shall be sent to Paris, where the constitution shall be framed which the Porte shall promulgate.

XXVI.—The Principalities shall maintain a militia, and may construct works of defence approved by the Porte.

XXVII.—If the internal tranquillity of the Principalities be disturbed, the Porte must consult the contracting Powers, and cannot employ armed intervention without their consent.

XXVIII.—Servia continues to be a dependency of the Porte under the powers guaranteed, and retains its national administration and freedom of religion and trade.

XXIX.—The right of garrison in Servia is reserved by the Porte, but no armed intervention is permitted without the consent of the Powers.

XXX.—Russia and Turkey retain their possessions in Asia, precisely as before the war, but their frontiers are to be marked out by the survey.

XXXI.—The evacuation of Turkey by the Allies and Austrian forces, shall take

The American State Council met at Harrisburg on Tuesday last. 61 delegates were present, from 17 counties; 44 counties had not a single delegate. There were 3 from Adams—D. A. Baehler, D. Kandhart, and E. G. Falmstock. Resolutions were offered by Gen. Small, ratifying the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson; denouncing the National Administration for repudiating the compromise of 1850; condemning the Kansas and Nebraska act, &c. A motion was made by Mr. Coyode, to lay them on the table—which failed, yeas 16, nays 37. Gov. Johnson then offered a substitute, approving the action of the delegates who retired from the Philadelphia Convention, and calling a convention to meet at New York on the 12th of June. This gave rise to a long and animated discussion. This substitute was voted down, yeas 15, nays 38; and the original resolutions of Gen. Small were passed—and the Union State Ticket was recommended to the support of the American party.

At this stage of the proceedings 18 delegates withdrew from the Convention, and organized a meeting at Herr's Hotel. They prepared and published an address to the people of the State, protesting against the proceedings of the Convention, laying down a platform of their principles, and appointing Delegates to the New York Convention. Among the seceders are Gov. Johnson, Dr. Falmstock, of Adams, and Hon. John Coyode. There were 6 from Allegheny, 4 from Franklin, 4 from Westmoreland, and 1 each from Adams, Armstrong, Huntingdon and Perry.

They appear to have considerable difficulty to "pull together."

At an election held on Monday last, for President and Directors of the Hanover Branch Railroad, the following persons were chosen:

President—A. W. Eichelberger.  
Managers—David M. Myers, David Wirtz, F. E. Metzger, Henry C. Shriver, George Buehner, Jacob Dellone.

The election was held under the old charter, the officers not recognizing the supplement passed at the last session of the Legislature. This decision has given rise to considerable excitement, and we suppose the matter will soon be a subject of judicial investigation.

Judge BLACK, of the Supreme Court, is to deliver the Annual Address before one of the Literary Societies of Pennsylvania College, at the Commencement in September.

#### Rail Road Office.

Messrs. IRVING & TAYLOR, the Contractors for the construction of the Gettysburg Railroad, have removed their office to McCaughy's Hall, first floor.

An adjourned Court of Quarter Sessions, held on Tuesday last, for the hearing of Applications for Tavern Licenses, license was granted to the following named applicants:

Mary M. Brough, of Mount Pleasant township; Mary Hildebrand, Huntington township; Elizabeth Lat-ham, Franklin township; Reuben Stem, Hamilton township; Joseph Barker, Germany township; D. Newcomer, Hamilton township; Charles Myers, Menallen township; Henry Kubler, Berwick Borough; Francis Bream, Cumberland township.

The applications of Conrad Moul and Levi Creps were held over until the 27th inst., they having neglected to file the requisite bonds.

Rev. Mr. MURHART, formerly of this County, has accepted a call from the Evang. Lutheran church in Middletown, Dauphin county, and has entered upon his duties.

The Hon. SAMUEL C. BONHAM, formerly Associate Judge in York county, died very suddenly at York on Wednesday last.

Gov. POLLOCK has appointed WARREN J. WOODWARD, of Wilkesbarre, President Judge of the new judicial district composed of the counties of Columbia, Wyoming and Sullivan; ROBERT PARKER, an Associate Judge for Chester county; and JOHN W. BONNS, an Associate Judge for Fulton county.

The Committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention to inform Mr. BUCHANAN of their resolution nominating him for the Presidency, performed their duty on the 8th inst. Gen. W. BROWN, of Chambersburg, the Chairman of the Committee, addressed Mr. Buchanan at some length, who replied, thanking them for the honor, and expressing his warm approval of the resolutions passed by the Convention. Mr. DANSEN, of Adams, was one of the committee.

Terrible Flock in Tennessee.—The Tennessee papers report destructive freshets in that county. In Giles county, hogs, cattle and sheep were drowned, bridges carried away, and much other damage done. A farmer lost 200 head of sheep. At Lebanon, the town was overflowed, and many families driven from their houses, to seek shelter elsewhere.

Fruit in Northern Ohio.—This is the reported prospect of the present season: Peaches, none; apples, good; grapes, fair; cherries, fair; all other fruits good. Peaches as a general thing are frozen throughout the Central and Northern regions of Ohio; but peach orchards situated on the Lake Shore suffered but little more than ordinarily.

#### Specie Going.

The steamship Persia sailed from New York on Wednesday, for Liverpool, with 240 passengers, and One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in Specie!

The Growing Wheat Crop.—We have advice from all parts of the Western States, including Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, from which we learn that, with the exception of Tennessee, where it has been frozen out, the growing wheat looks exceedingly promising and healthy. The breadth of land sown with wheat last fall was greatly increased over former years; and the indications now are, that should the present month prove favorable the wheat crop of 1856 will be the largest by 25 per cent. ever gathered in the Union. The fate of the wheat crop cannot be decided upon with any certainty until after the middle of June.—Cincinnati Prices Current.

#### Boston Politics.

Boston, May 14.—The anti-Fillmore portion of the American party of Massachusetts was in session yesterday, and did not adjourn until midnight. There were sixty delegates present. Wilder S. Thurston, of Lancaster, presided.

There were resolutions passed repudiating on behalf of the Americans of Massachusetts the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, as inconsistent with the Springfield platform, and the principles to which the American party stands pledged.

Delegates were appointed to the National American Convention to meet in New York on the 12th of June. The State central committee was chosen.

Further from Kansas—Free State Officers Indicted for High Treason.

St. Louis, May 13.—Mrs. Robinson, wife of the Free State Governor of Kansas, has arrived here, and publishes a statement in regard to her husband's detention at Lexington. She denies that he was aware of an indictment against him previous to his leaving the Territory.

The Lawrence correspondent of the Democrat, under the date of the 7th, says:—"Indictments for high treason have been found against ex-Gov. Reeder, Gov. Robinson, Robt. McLane and other Free State men. News was brought to Lawrence by Missourians that secret hand-bills were circulating that forces were marshalling on the border counties. The people are warned to prepare for defence."

The Supreme Court has given an order in reference to the celebrated Missouri slave case. Dred Scott, a slave, claimed his freedom on the score that his master had brought him into Missouri from a free state. He claims to have been emancipated in virtue of having passed over the Missouri line of 36 30. He also claims it on the ground that he had been carried into the Northwest territory, and was free therefore under the ordinance of 1787.

There is much reason to believe that this is a fictitious case, and made for the purpose of obtaining an opinion from the Court.—The Court orders that the question of law be re-argued at the next term whether Dred Scott is a citizen of any State of the Union, and whether he is entitled to sue in any Court of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan in Washington.—The Hon. James Buchanan, on his arrival at Washington, declined every public demonstration, and proceeded quietly on foot to his hotel. On Tuesday night he was serenaded at the "National" by the marine band, and in returning his thanks spoke of the uniform kindness he had received from the people of Washington during his 22 years service in Congress and four years immediate connection with the Government there, and expressed his gratification at the prosperity of their beautiful city. Melancholy, as well as pleasant emotions were attached to these remembrances of the past.

Where were the race of intellectual giants, then in Congress? All gone—passed away! He could not remember one individual who was in Congress when he entered it. There was nothing stable but Heaven and the Constitution. [Cheers.]

Extraordinary Hail Storm.—An unusual hail storm occurred at Auburn, Ala., on the 14th inst. A writer in the Montgomery Mail says:

"The size of the stones varied from as small as a pea to as large as a lemon. The large ones were mostly of the shape of an oblate spheroid. I measured one of ordinary size and found it eight inches longitudinally, and seven inches transversely. The prevailing size was that of a quince egg, while the shape varied greatly. I found plenty that would weigh four ounces."

Verdict of Damages.—Harnden's Express Company have been mulcted in \$2,700 damages at Providence, R. I., in consequence of one of their wagons running over and seriously maiming a girl named Pearce, whose collar bone was broken, her body generally badly bruised, her right arm rendered useless, her shoulders and neck distorted and her spinal column curved forward.

Snow Drifts in May.—A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says he saw a snow drift in Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y., since May day, four feet deep, without any prospect of an immediate dissolution.

An Old Couple.—An alderman in Pittsburgh lately united in the bands of matrimony a couple whose united ages amounted to one hundred and sixteen. The fortunate bridegroom was 72 years of age.

#### The President Perplexed.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—It is understood that the President will to-morrow communicate to Congress various documents, and probably a message, upon the subject of Central American affairs. The President is evidently in a position of great embarrassment upon this and other questions. Congress recently sent him for approval a bill for deepening the flats over the channel of the St. Clair river, Michigan, and a bill for the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi.

In this way the North and the South are apparently combined upon a subject of great public interest. An earnest inquiry is raised—Will he affix his signature to those measures? Their opponents point to his position as defined in his veto message of January, 1853, and he is approached by friends favorable to these internal improvements. Thus his position is one calculated to test the mettle of any man, and to settle for the present many questions regarding himself and of interest to the country.

At a critical time, when it is known that he is pressed by immense labor, most important questions of a political character crowd upon him. His intimate friends boldly predict, however, that he will firmly stand by his principles heretofore announced, especially as to the veto power.

Telegraphic dispatches from Kansas have produced not a little excitement to-day. The President, on reading them, was heard to exclaim to a gentleman, not privately, but within the hearing of those present at the White House, "if there is to be armed resistance to the laws of the country and constitutional rights South, it might as well occur at this time and in Kansas as elsewhere."

According to the New York Herald the British government refuses to concede anything to our administration on the Central American dispute, but agrees to refer the whole subject to an arbitrator, and submits to be bound absolutely by such decision, the choice of reference being left to the United States. Such, it is alleged, is the ultimatum of Lord Clarendon, as communicated in a late voluminous diplomatic note to our Minister, Mr. Dallas.

On the enlistment difficulty, it is stated on the same authority, that her Majesty's government adheres firmly to its position. Lord Clarendon says that having carefully examined the evidence on both sides received from the United States, her Majesty's government has come to the conclusion that the charges against Minister Crampton and the three alleged offending Consuls are not substantiated, and their Government therefore flatly refuses to recall them.

Another Slice of Mexico.—It is now stated in an authentic manner, that our Minister in Mexico is engaged in the negotiation of a treaty for the purchase of another, but no considerable slice of Mexican territory. The object is probably to obtain a water front on the Gulf of California, and a suitable site for a naval depot.

American Travel to Europe.—It is believed that the travel to Europe from the United States will be unusually large this year.—The New York Post says the steamers for June and July have scarcely a vacant berth, and many who have been accustomed to set the fashions at Saratoga and Newport have concluded they can get more pleasure and health, with the same expense, by a trip across the ocean, than by a campaign among our fashionable watering places. Professional gentlemen, students and people of moderate means, with enlightened tastes, are very generally planning brief foreign expeditions, which are now made quite practicable at a moderate expense.

An American Principle Recognized.—One of the conventions held by the Peace Conference in Europe has attached to the treaty the principles that neutral flags cover an enemy's goods, that neutral goods are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag, and that blockades to be binding must be maintained by a force sufficient to prevent access to the coast of an enemy. These principles were first asserted by the United States, as necessary to the freedom of commerce and the right of navigation. After many years of opposition, they are at last adopted as an international law by the leading powers of Europe. The United States, without being engaged in the war, has therefore a victory for commerce which will redound as much to the advantage of the world as it does to the American character, for never asserting any principle as an international rule, which is not recommended by justice and the sound policy of nations.

Count Beaufort, a young French nobleman, who distinguished himself at Sebastopol, has concluded to resign the fatigues of military life for a time, and is now in this city, on his way to the Upper Mississippi. He and his wife, consisting of six young French nobles, some of whom are accompanied by their wives, arrived in this city on Saturday, on the steamer Southerner, and have taken passage for Fort Pierre, on the steamer Clara, which leaves for those distant regions of the north this evening, at 4 o'clock.—St. Louis Republican.

The sufferings of the inhabitants of the Cape Verde Islands, from famine, are depicted in a letter from Lieut. W. A. Bartlett, U. S. N., as most terrible. Five or six thousand, of a population of one hundred and twenty thousand, have already died.

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#### Important Message.

On Thursday last, the President sent in a message to Congress on the subject of Central America, informing them that he had determined to receive the Minister from the new Government of Nicaragua (Walker's filibustering one). This is a highly important movement, and one which will, beyond a doubt, excite the warm feeling of the conservative portion of the country.

M. Marrole, the resident Minister at Washington, under the old Government of Nicaragua, complains of the determination of the Administration to receive the new Minister as violative of the laws of God and of nations, entering his solemn protest against the proceedings, and informs the Secretary of State that he should prepare an expose of all the facts, to be communicated by him to the members of the Diplomatic Corps resident near this Government.

#### A Brother's Revenge.

On Thursday last, a melancholy transaction took place at the Navy Yard, in Washington. A young man named Rufus Nally, employed in the blacksmith's department, seduced the sister of another young man in the same shop, named Daniel Jarboe, and refused to marry her. On Thursday last, Jarboe, in company with his sister, went to meet Nally as he came from dinner, charged him with being the seducer of his sister, and they both appealed to him to comply with his obligations, and save her reputation by marrying the unfortunate girl. Nally refused positively and perseveringly. Jarboe deliberately told him then that he must take the consequences, and instantly drew a pistol and fired. The ball entered a little below Nally's heart. He expired in a short time. Jarboe and his sister calmly left the scene. He acknowledged the deed and told the excited crowd, which immediately gathered, to be calm; and that he was going to surrender himself immediately—which he did, and was committed.

The Old and New School Presbyterian General Assemblies met in N. York on Thursday last. Dr. Rice preached the opening sermon in the former; and the Rev. Dr. F. McFarland, of Virginia, was chosen Moderator. In the latter, Rev. Dr. Hickok, of Troy, N. Y. was chosen Moderator; and Rev. C. Wiener preached the annual sermon. Both Assemblies were fully attended.

The steamer George Law arrived at New York on Friday, with 800 passengers, and \$1,000,000 in treasure, from California. A terrible accident happened on the Panama Railroad, at a bridge, a few days before the George Law started. There were nine cars, containing 900 passengers.—Thirty dead bodies had been taken from the wreck, and a large number were wounded.

The steamer Asia arrived at New York on Friday, with Liverpool dates to the 3d. The news is unimportant.

A boiler in Edison's distillery, at Albany, exploded on Thursday morning last, killing Cyrus Edison, one of the proprietors, and the engineer and fireman, also severely injuring two of the other hands.

A terrible explosion of powder mills occurred at Wilmington on Thursday afternoon, which created much excitement in the city. Four of the buildings were completely demolished, and three of the workmen were killed.

On Thursday last, at Boston, a railroad train came in collision with a carriage in which Mr. Wm. M'Farland, his wife and two ladies named Illeustis, were riding. The ladies were killed instantly, and Mr. M'Farland was fatally injured.

The City Hospital at St. Louis was destroyed by fire on Thursday last, and several of the unfortunate inmates were burnt to death. Others were seriously injured.

At the municipal election in Providence, R. I., the Americans carried their whole ticket by 500 majority.

The Indian war still continues in Oregon. A body of regulars had been defeated on Rogue River, with a loss of 28 killed.—Cascaides has been captured by the Indians and burned. Several of the residents were massacred. It is said that a body of 1,000 Indians were approaching the town of Dallas from the north. In Washington territory the Indians were breaking in upon the settlements in every direction.

A house in Carroll county, Md., occupied by a man named Kolbaugh, was consumed on the 6th inst.

A Murderer Shot.—Dr. Joseph H. Guy was shot dead on the night of the 20th ult., near Lexington, Miss., by a man named Nally, who mistook him in the dark for a thief.—Dr. Guy was, at the time, a fugitive from justice, having, in 1853, murdered Dr. McLeary, at Berlin, Tenn.

The Altar and the Tomb.—A marriage took place a short time since, in New Orleans, La. at 7 o'clock in the evening, but the bride was taken suddenly ill, and died at 9 o'clock, so that the same paper that chronicled her nuptials also published her decease.

Mortality in the Crimea.—A correspondent of the London Standard, writing from the camp of the Allies at Sebastopol, says:—"The 31st Regiment (French) has lost 800 men of fever and scurvy during the last three months! Most who fell were fine young fellows, fresh out from France."



